

BY AUTHORITY.

It is the duty of His Majesty the King to make the following appointments:

The Hon. J. M. Smith to be Minister of the Interior, Vice His Excellency W. L. Kahanu, resigned.

The Hon. A. P. Carter to be Minister of Finance, Vice His Excellency W. L. Kahanu, resigned.

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On Saturday, the 2nd day of February, 1877, at twelve o'clock noon, at Alhambra House, will be sold at public auction the island water for each, that tract or parcel of land situated on the north corner of Nani and Queen streets, in the City of Honolulu, known as the "Beverly Street." Plan of the above may be seen at the Interior Office.

The property will be put up in three lots, and purchasers will be required by the terms of the title deed to erect on the several lots if they build at all substantial fire-proof or brick buildings within three years from the above date.

W. L. MOHRONIA,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1876.

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,  
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY  
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

The result of the Presidential election was still involved in doubt at the latest date from San Francisco, with the probabilities strongly in favor of the choice of Hayes and Wheeler by one majority. South Carolina has cast her vote for Hayes by two thousand majority, and it is thought that both Florida and Louisiana have done the same, by majorities not far from three or four thousands.

We congratulate the country in having a Cabinet which meets the approval of all. We have heretofore had plenty of honesty, and conservatism, and even nonentity and flatness; but now His Majesty has shown his discernment in yielding to the popular demand for enterprise and action, and has commissioned a Cabinet which is abundantly able to supplement with positive virtues all the negative graces of past administrations. On Thursday of last week it was definitely announced that the following gentlemen had been invited to take office, and had accepted the same:

HON. J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of Interior,  
HON. H. A. P. CARTER, Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
HON. J. M. KAHANA, Minister of Finance,  
HON. A. S. HARTWELL, Attorney General.

The new Government is composed of men of the highest integrity and ability, who have for many years been favorably known in the country, and who have long labored to promote its interests. Dr. Smith, who is nominally the head of the Cabinet, has resided here during the last twenty-five years, and during the reign of Kamehameha V., was for some time the Director of the Government Press, from which place he was promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, holding for two or three years the office of Minister of Finance. The experience then acquired will doubtless be of much value to himself and the country at the present time.

Mr. Carter is of Hawaiian birth and New England ancestry, and is well known to be one of the most talented men in the Kingdom, whether native or foreign. Among the many agencies which combined to gain for Hawaii the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, his efforts in the diplomatic capacity of Special Plenipotentiary from our Government, will ever be acknowledged as among the foremost.

Mr. Kahanu is a native Hawaiian, and owes his appointment in part to the general desire among the natives that their race shall be represented in the Government. But aside from the matter of nationality he is a man of fine abilities, and has occupied the positions of newspaper editor, circuit judge, and, for the past year or two, the more responsible office of Governor of Maui.

Mr. Hartwell, who now resumes the Attorney Generalship held by him for a short time in the early part of His Majesty's reign, is a lawyer of considerable experience, and is possessed of a fine and highly cultivated mind. Coming to the country about ten years ago to assume the office of First Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, he has been constantly growing in popular esteem and confidence, and is universally acknowledged to be the fittest man in the country for the duties upon which he now enters.

The new Administration comes into power at an important juncture in the history of Hawaii. Vast opportunities are opening up before us, giving the present Government a chance—which we are confident it will improve—to do incalculable good, and to win for itself imperishable renown.

Development of our Resources.

We have already spoken on the importance of this subject, and the necessity for immediate action in the matter. One of the last acts of the late government was the appointment of a Commission under the provisions of the law of September 25th, consisting of three gentlemen whose interests have for many years been identified with those of the country and whose well-known devotion to its advancement is a guarantee that the work they have to do will be performed with thoroughness and energy. We hope that the new administration will do all in its power to expedite and further such action.

As a prominent illustration of the work which this Commission has before it, we would mention the case of the lands on the western slope of Haleakala, now arid and unproductive while a few miles away in Koolau on the windward side of the same mountain, Nature is daily precipitating into the salt sea millions of cubic feet of fresh water. Was there ever a more striking exhibition of the waste which is constantly met with in the natural world? of the opportunities which are constantly presented to the intelligence of man to combine these squandered forces, and thus to bring about order and wealth where only chaos and poverty exist. A little display of enterprise, and the employment of a trifling portion of that capital which is every day wandering further over the wide world in search of investment, will readily bring this superabundance of water into these waiting, thirsty lands, and thus cause them to bring forth bountiful harvests.

We are informed upon competent authority that there are probably not less than forty thousand acres of land on the western skirts of East Maui, and on the connecting isthmus between the two divisions of the Island, which with irrigation, are capable of producing several tons of sugar to the acre. The greater part of it is now absolutely unproductive, being too dry the most of the time to even furnish pasture for live stock. Experience in other similar dry regions of the country has demonstrated that soils which have for long periods not been subject to the influences of rain, are more fertile than those which are constantly exposed to its washing and seep-

age, the reasons for which we leave to the chemists to decide. This large tract is owned by private parties and by the Crown Estate, there being probably from six to ten thousand acres belonging to the latter. Efforts are now being made by private parties interested in some of these fertile lands to obtain from the Government the privilege of enlarging and extending the ditch now in the process of construction by the Haiku Sugar Company and others, so that it will furnish water sufficient to irrigate several thousand acres per annum, instead of the one or two thousand acres for which it is now adapted.

A question of grave importance is here presented for the consideration of the Government, as to whether in a case like this it is expedient to vest so valuable a franchise in a private company or corporation, where it may become an oppressive monopoly, or to retain it in its own hands, and farm out the water by the year to all who may desire it. The data necessary for an intelligent decision is not to be had at present, and can only be obtained in a comprehensive and impartial manner through the instrumentality of the Commission whose report, we doubt not, the Government will await before coming to any conclusion.

We believe there is a most admirable opportunity presented here of testing the policy of sugar culture by small farmers. Let the whole extent of the above mentioned tract of Crown land be divided up into farms of, say, one hundred acres each, which shall be leased for thirty years to men who will engage to cultivate them. These farmers will, of course, require water, and can well afford to pay five or ten dollars, or even more for it, per acre. In this way a community of intelligence and thrift would be built up which would be of inestimable value to the country. There would be no difficulty in leasing a thousand of such farms, for let it only be known in the States or Europe that there were such grand opportunities waiting for the first comers, and there would be ten times as many applications as could be granted in that region. And why not? An industrious man with a family of boys, or with the assistance of two or three hired men, and half a dozen mules, could easily plant and cultivate twenty acres of cane a year, which would net him, after paying the expenses of manufacture, \$5,000 or \$6,000 per annum. Probably \$4,000 a year would cover all other expenses, thus leaving a margin for clear profit, which we may safely assert is obtainable nowhere else in the world from farming operations of equal scope.

But very few have any adequate idea of the amount of water which is furnished by the windward slope of Haleakala. From Makawao to Hana, a distance of some forty miles, there is a dense—almost impenetrable—forest, several miles in width, in which originates a large number of never-failing streams. It is proposed by the company now engaged in ditching to tap six of these streams nearest to Haiku. But further on in Koolau there are many more, some of which are of much larger size than any of the six alluded to, so that there is no doubt in the minds of those most competent to judge, that by a ditch of about forty miles in length sufficient water can be obtained in the driest seasons for irrigating at least ten thousand acres of land. The greater portion of this country belongs to the Government, and it is very sparsely settled. There are, therefore, but very few water rights which might possibly be interfered with by a diversion of the water.

Let us acquaint ourselves with the capabilities of the whole country—of its arable lands, of the average capacities of its numberless streams, of which of each can be utilized by union. We want to marry the waste waters of the country to its barren plains that there may be increase—that they may bring forth wealth. Let us have investigation, and let us have full, minute, and accurate reports of the latent resources of every district in the Kingdom. Not till this is done can we have the face to ask immigrants to come here with a view of making their homes among us.

The Prospect of War in Europe.

The probability that a peaceful solution of the Eastern question will be reached diminishes rapidly, and it becomes more apparent that despite all declarations to the contrary Russia is seeking a pretext for commencing hostilities, rather than a means of avoiding them. The attitude of England is not more conducive to the preservation of peace, for in refusing longer to maintain the independence as well as the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, Lord Derby has virtually admitted that the Turk is doomed, and that his subjugation has become merely a question of time. The prospect thus held out to the Porte is not of a nature to render the propositions of the forthcoming Conference acceptable. If the London Times truly forecasts England's policy, she does not propose to resist the Russian movement unless they are practically aimed against Constantinople. Should the Czar content himself with the occupation of Bosnia and Bulgaria, and rest satisfied with securing the autonomy of those provinces, England would probably refrain from interference. In that case the power of the Ottoman Empire would be so curtailed that the traditional balance of power would be practically destroyed, and though Russia might profess a temporary willingness to hold her hand, the solution would not admit of any permanent cessation of the Muscovite advances. It might be a question of years, but sooner or later the two great powers, Russia and England, would come to blows over the possession of Constantinople. It would therefore be better for all concerned that the struggle should be begun and ended now. There never can be any assurance of permanent peace in Europe until it is decided, and there never will be any guarantee for permanent progress until Russian pretensions are held in check by St. George's cross waving over the castles of Sees and Abydos.

Should a war occur England will take possession of Constantinople and make another Gibraltar of it, and England is the only power that can be trusted with that formidable position by the rest of Europe. Under the circumstances we do not look with any hopeful expectations to the results of the Conference, believing that whatever it may do, war would be a better solvent of the problem. Europe recoils in natural reluctance from the trial before her, and would avoid it; but the indications are such as to convince disinterested observers that a period has been reached when Peace cannot be purchased, and when there remains but the one method of settling the Eastern question. Any war likely to happen now is tolerably sure to end in driving the Turks out of Europe, and that again is a con-

summation devoutly to be wished, and worth a war of itself. If England fights this time, however, we do not think she will fight to maintain the independence or the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Neither the one nor the other is any longer necessary to Europe, and the world is rapidly coming round to the conclusion that the utter extinction of that Ottoman Empire would be a very good substitute for the too long cherished balance of power.

If England fights, therefore, she must fight plainly and simply to prevent Russia from securing possession of Constantinople. Put the war upon such grounds and it would be a popular one. But the English stomach rises at the idea of taking up arms against a Christian power to prop up a heathen empire which is falling to pieces by its own weight. As for the report that Disraeli contemplates the transfer of Sikhs from India to fight the Russians, we regard it as a not very ingenious canard. Disraeli entertains a good many peculiar ideas, but he has never yet given any indications of insanity, and we never heard that, with all his latitudinarianism, he preferred the Crescent to the Cross. England will not make the mistake of fighting to maintain the Ottoman Empire. Only on the supposition that she should have the protectorate of Turkey and the possession of Constantinople would such an alliance be possible, and even then it would be better for her to take advantage of Russia's advances to secure the vantage ground she wants, without committing herself to the support of Mohammedan institutions and dynasties. On the whole, a better time for war could not have been chosen, and since the Eastern question can only be settled the better. War is an evil, but some war is preferable to some peace, and Europe has reached that peculiar condition now—*Sacramento Union*.

European Correspondence—No. 18.

DEAR GAZETTE.—I think my last date to you was from the entrance to the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, where I was waiting for a friend who was delayed by some of those omni-buses, I was describing. Well, I became so tired of waiting there that I concluded to take a little leap over into Scotland, having borrowed a pair of seven-leaved boots for the purpose. They took me to the Euston Railway Station where I decided it would be more stable to return to the ordinary method of travel, and so took train for Edinburgh. I am yet going back to London, perhaps for a day. I find the yet very convenient; and can now and then jump, as you say, and jump! at pleasure, rather than to follow the beaten track. It makes me lazy, too, this easy-going kind of life; and so you will please pardon me if I send you a very formal letter this time, a copy, in fact, of one written to a private friend who is more or less interested in the people and scenes I visited.

No. 7 Aotearoa, Edinburgh.

Is it not a pretty name, "The Aotearoa"? Edinburgh is full of such pretty names, which mean pretty spots, too. Terraces, squares, rings, etc., little green parks, shaded by trees and surrounded by pleasant houses, in fact, of every kind, duty and duty. Our friend, however, the Czar, arrived here a fortnight ago, coming the long ride from London alone. It seemed a formidable thing to do at first; but the guard was attentive, and the company in my section not unpleasant. The latter were female—the guard looked to that a little, perhaps. A couple of us were commended particularly to his care. We had our share together, warming our feet, two or three of us at once, on the queer tin boxes of hot water that the porters put into the compartment, for the day was cold. My companion took warmer comfort, now and then, out of the backs of the real "old Scotch," and offered it to me with polite urgency. There were women of independent means, of rank superior to the laboring classes, who were met on arriving at their destinations by orderly looking servants with carriage and wraps. Testimony is not common in a country where good whiskey is so plentiful. The Scotch idea of women's rights gives them freedom to use the men's beverages, though it restricts them about fitting themselves for the higher pursuits, such as the medical profession for instance.

I found our friend, M., sick and confined to her bed, but was met by cordial welcome by her sister. They meant it should seem as an "Island" welcome; and they have provided for my amusement and enjoyment every conceivable thing, and have to cry "Hold, enough!" to get time to write to you. I must tell you about it as well as I can while it is fresh in my memory, for you know so many of those charming people, by fame at least, that I want to write you about every one.

I am struck with the many instances of active benevolence I see. It is like what we read of in English books—the actual interest of the superior ranks towards the inferior, and the gracious ways of helping them. Here is our sick friend busy on her bed with her benevolent schemes. The plan that charity makes her just now is to provide a shelter where cabmen may take a comfortable meal within sight of their cabs, under a roof, and, in winter, by a fire. They are prohibited by authority from leaving their cabs for more than a minute at a time, and they are not allowed to sit in them, no matter how favorable the weather is. Miss—provides means for building sheds, near some one or more of the cab-stands, but there is considerable "red tape," and considerable conservative hesitation. I fancy, about introducing a new notion. The thing has been now "on the carpet" many months.

(Later.—I am glad to say that the thing is now on the pavements, on rollers. If the city authorities object to it as an obstruction, or that they have not legal power to grant street room, it is only to roll the building away to some other place. I believe, however, that there is no fear of any such objections now the matter is really tried.)

I find all the ladies I meet in Edinburgh engaged in some good work or other. The duty of one was to visit the dispensary at the medical mission, at a certain hour and read and talk to the poor women gathered there for free medical assistance. In this way Catholics are reached who are otherwise unreachable. Many cases of distress are made known, and worthy families receive substantial help. It is by no means all "too much talk," as some might imagine. When I lunched with this lady she and her sister were sewing on bright bits of fancy work. But when I was shown to a side room I saw the tables covered with stout new clothing for poor children that those same busy fingers had made, while the "pick-up work" lay quietly aside awaiting its chance moments. It was a sewing society all to itself in that house.

At the Medical Mission School there is a young woman preparing herself for a nurse. I think she is called to go to India.

Dr. Lowe, a former missionary in India, is connected with the school. I met him at lunch, and found him very entertaining, and still full of life for mission work. It is Dr. Lowe whose name you see in the Gazette, advertising Chlorodyne. He told me that Dr. J. Collins Browne had been very kind to him, and to the school, before he returned to India, in giving them Chlorodyne. Dr. Lowe considers it an infallible remedy for cholera if given in the very earliest stages. Dr. Browne finally gave the recipe to Dr. L. There was some pleasant conversation about the "Caution! No genuine without the words, etc." but the proprietor assured the recipient that the medicine is genuine and that he was the real thing, whether it was "genuine" Collins Browne's or not.

Mrs. Bonar, the wife of Horatio Bonar, was present at that same lunch. She and the Doctor told me some interesting anecdotes about young Hindos who have come at different times to attend the Edinburgh University. There was one here who is the son of a wealthy man of high caste. He has forsaken his father's religion; but he has not yet made up his mind to write and say so, for that means disinheritance, and an immediate and an immediate and an immediate separation from his father's house.

One lady I met had a fancy for employing her funds in helping homeless young men, students, artists, and the like, getting them free dinner tickets, helping them to advantageous introductions, begging a little here and there for "my young men" when their wants are beyond her purse; and, last but not least, making them welcome in her sherry house in their lonely evenings. It is all done in a quiet way, and the students are helped without hurt, and keep a warm spot in memory for the two sisters—Miss W. and "Miss Jams," when they think of their bright circle in after years.

Another lady, living at her father's house, and keeping it for him because her mother has been dead many years, has learned both telegraphy and book-keeping that she might teach them gratuitously to poor young girls seeking a means of living. I dined at her father's house, and there met her sister, Mrs. Stan, who was once a missionary in the South of Siberia. I believe she is the first white woman who ever traveled entirely across that great wild Siberian country. Her husband translated the Bible into the Mongolian language. They were both acquainted with the Rev. John Gullik.

By the way, I met at Miss Jams's, among her young men and some interesting people, a little Mrs. Jamieson who is lately from Spain, and well acquainted with one or two of the Gullik brothers there and their families. Mrs. J. is the daughter of the late Rev. John Gullik, the geographer.

Now, GAZETTE, I have over-run my limits, and have not told you about Miss Bird's book, and Prof. Forbes, and Mr. Hanna, and Prof. Blackie, "and so on," as my dear mother used to say. I will save that till next time. Hoping that the letter I am copying will not begin to seem like the "Widow's Cruise."

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H. F. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Suggestion.

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR.—It has struck me as somewhat singular that no steps have ever been taken to secure for Honolulu a public library. This institution is as justly come to be considered one of the most prominent of educational influences. In the eastern United States, as is well known, every city and almost every town has its library, more or less complete, and very much of the high culture and intelligence of the masses is due to this fact. Free access to the best and most recent books on sciences, literature, art and religion is essential to the highest good of any community. Allow me to say that I do not believe there is any reason why Honolulu should not enjoy this privilege.

We are largely a reading community already. Withdrawn from the allurements and excitements of the ephemeral newspaper we have more time and inclination to seek the mature instruction of books; and this healthful tendency would strengthen and increase with increased facilities. Now all that is needed for the attainment of a public library is perseverance and patience. Let a subscription paper be started at once amongst our merchants and residents generally, let each give something, if only a few cents. In this way a few hundred dollars (shall I say thousands) may be raised immediately, let this constitute a "library fund" and be properly invested. From time to time let some of the Ladies Benevolent Societies and kindred associations give a fair or other entertainment in aid of the fund. Let some of those who have sought and found wealth in these islands and now dwell in other lands be applied to, and surely they will contribute something to so worthy a cause. Let it once be known that there is such a fund and testamentary bequest may be hoped for, and all the while interests will be added from the original subscriptions. Suppose the fund to amount in five years to thirty thousand dollars. For one third of this sum a convenient building could be so arranged as to be made the wing of a larger building as the library should increase. Another third judiciously expended, would furnish a very tolerable equipment of standard books. The interest of the other third would supply the best new works year by year, and pay current expenses. Only get the seed planted and time will bring it to the fruit. Will some one else say something on this subject? P.

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